FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] · FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 30, 1854. [NO. 1913.]

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

TERMS for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of scholars warrants the belief that no school in our country furnishes greater facilities for acquiring knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $150.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 29, 1853. 98*tf

A TEACHER WANTED,

WELL qualified to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages,—may, by application to the subscribers, obtain a situation in the country, (in a neighborhood for whose services liberal wages will be paid.

WM. C. SMITH, } Com.
SAML. SMITH, Jr., }

Lincolnville, N. C., Jan'y 12, 1854. 64*tf

E. HOPKINS, } WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, } CHAS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,

No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
Opposite Hanover Street,

BALTIMORE.

A RARE CHANCE

For Capitalists.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.

Salem, N. C., Jan'y 10, 1854. 64*81

VALUABLE LANDS AND MILLS

FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, on the premises, on the 10th day of February, 1854, 663 acres of LAND, with the MILLS, all new, viz: A Saw Mill, a Merchant Mill, a Corn Mill, and a large Cotton Gin, all running by water power. There are on the tract also, a tolerably good Store House and Dwelling. Half a mile below the mills there are 60 acres of low grounds in cultivation, as good land as can be found in North Carolina. There is pine land of all kinds, 133 acres of long leaf pine first rate for turpentine, lying within half a mile of a still, and 3 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. There is also first rate oak timber for hoop poles, with a large quantity of poplar and chestnut trees, suitable for lumber. This valuable property is in Moore county, on Fall Creek, 30 miles east from Carthage, near Buckhorn Falls.

Also, will be sold on the same day, 2 likely NEGRO BOYS.

Any person wishing further information can apply personally, or by letter addressed to Longstreet P. O., Moore county, N. C.

M. C. GARDNER.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64*8

R. J. STEELE, Jr. is determined to emigrate to Florida, and now offers for sale his interest in the COLEMAN LANDS, lying on the Pedee River, in Richmond county, N. C., said interest consisting of one-half of said Lands, and containing about 500 acres,—one-third of which are rich river bottom lands, which for fertility are not surpassed by any in the county.

There are on the place a good Dwelling House, Smoke House, and several Negro houses; a first rate Mill site, and a Saw Mill furnished with Hotchkiss Wheels. Also a very good Fishery.

Persons wishing to purchase a small but very valuable Farm, would do well to examine these lands, as I am determined to sell, and a bargain may be had.

Rockingham, Richmond City, Jan. 6, 1854. 62*4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against trading for a Note made payable by me to John R. Webb, of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated the 5th day of December 1853, with two credits of $170 each, one dated the 9th of December, the other date not recollected. I am prepared to prove said Note has been settled in full. The said John R. Webb has left this county for Mississippi, and has slipped off said Note and was bragging of it just before he left.

His character is well known in this neighborhood, and he will no doubt try to put off said Note on some unsuspecting person in the county to which he has removed.

NATHAN T. BOWDON.

Powellton P. O., Richmond City, N. C.

Jan'y 5, 1854. 62*3t

PRESCOTT HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

Corner of Broadway and Spring Street.

ALBERT DEGROOT, *Proprietor.*

I TAKE great pleasure in recommending this elegant MODEL HOTEL (in all its departments) to the patronage of my friends and acquaintances; and to say, that if they be sick there, as I know from six weeks' experience, they will receive the kindest and most unremitting attention from the gentlemanly Manager, Mr. S. KITTLE, and his lady, as well as from every one connected with the establishment; and when they are able to leave, they will be charged very moderately, with no EXTRAS for attendance or any thing else.

THO. J. CURTIS, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 2, 1854. 58*9t

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 19th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Cary so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1854.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—In asking the attention of our Whig readers to the annexed Circular issued by the Executive Committee, we would particularly urge upon the party in this section of the State to bestir themselves, and see to it that their voice is heard in the approaching Convention. That Convention will assemble on the 21st of February, less than five weeks from this time, and yet no Delegates have been appointed, so far, in the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Duplin, Bladen, Columbus, Anson, Union, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Chatham, or Randolph. Robeson we suppose has held a meeting, though we have not yet been furnished with the particulars. Meetings have been called in Cumberland and Bladen. But as to the other counties we have not heard of any movement. We respectfully but earnestly appeal to them to do their duty to themselves, their party, and their State, without further delay, by appointing Delegates who will attend the Convention. Let us go into the coming campaign with a full appreciation of the results at stake—a Whig Legislature, a Whig Governor, and two Whig Senators in Congress. The Whigs of the State *can* secure these, by proper effort, and we hope they *will*.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA!

The Convention of our party, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, and organize for the approaching campaign, will meet (as has been heretofore announced) in the City of Raleigh, *on Tuesday, the 21st day of February next.* It is highly important that the Whigs of all sections of the State be represented in that body. Without union, concert of action, and efficient organization, we cannot expect to succeed. The more effectually to secure these desirable ends, there should be a full Convention of your representatives, so that the wishes of *all* may be heard and considered. We would therefore most respectfully and earnestly urge you to hold meetings in your respective Counties, (wherever it has not been done) and appoint delegates to the Convention.

Those who may be selected to represent you, we trust, will realize the great importance of having a delegation present from as many Counties of the State as possible, and do all in their power to attend the Convention, that, by a full and free interchange of views, such action may be had by that body, as will enable you to establish once more, in the State, the ascendancy of Whig principles. We are persuaded that nothing but *union* and *energy* are required to ensure success. The true Whig spirit, which, in times past, carried you on to victory, burns as ardently as ever, in our good old State, and needs but to be aroused into action, and directed by a resolute devotion, to enable you to achieve a triumph in the coming campaign, which will be hailed with joy by your Whig brethren throughout the Union!

We appeal to you, therefore, to spare no exertions to have a full representation in the Convention. Valuing and desiring the success of our cause, let us rally on the 21st of February next, around the old Whig banner, and pledge to each other, once more, our best efforts and most zealous co-operation to secure its triumphant success!

A. JOYNER, *Chm'n.*
E. J. HALE,
R. B. GILLIAM,
J. H. HAUGHTON,
H. K. NASH,
J. W. EVANS,
D. A. BARNES,
H. W. MILLER,
D. S. HILL,
Whig Executive Committee.

REPORTS OF SMALL POX.—We are glad to be able to contradict, upon the most responsible authority, the reports of the existence of this disease either at Clinton or Taylor's Bridge, or indeed in any part of Sampson county. These reports have spread far and wide, but they have no foundation whatever.

We learn that great care has been taken to guard against the spread of the disease beyond the neighborhood in Duplin county in which it first broke out, and where it has proved so fatal. Nurses who have had the small pox have been provided, and even the bridges across streams in that neighborhood have been removed, so as to prevent intercourse.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received the following:

CLINTON, January 24th, 1854.

Having seen a notice in the Fayetteville Observer that there is a case of Small-Pox in or near our village, the town commissioners deem it necessary both for the good of our school and the village that this announcement be denied.

We, as town commissioners, therefore certify that there is no case of Small-Pox either in the village of Clinton or near it; and we further certify that there has been none.

We presume the report arose from a case of Chicken-Pox which occurred among the negroes of Messrs. Carroll and McKay.

A. A. McKAY, Int. of Police.
J. M. MOSELEY.
H. A. BIZZELL.
ISAAC BOYKIN.
ALFRED JOHNSON.

STATE BONDS.—The State Treasurer advertises for sale $500,000 bonds of the State of North Carolina. The bonds will bear date from Jan'y 1st 1854, have coupons attached, and will be issued in sums of $1000 or $5,000 to suit purchasers—the treasurer reserving the right of accepting bids in whole or in part as he may consider best. Bids will be received at the Treasurer's office until the 28th of February.

We see that N. C. Bonds are now quoted in New York at $107 to $108.

FLOUR.—The Niagara brings news of a rise of 3 shillings (equal to 66 cents) in Flour at Liverpool. After the receipt of this news at New York, Fayetteville Flour is said to have sold there at $9.

The Locofoco Executive Committee has fixed on the 19th of April as the day for holding their State Convention.

GOV. FOOTE AND JEFF. DAVIS.—The history of the late Senatorial election in Mississippi discloses much to show the true character of the present Administration, as hostile to those in the South who were instrumental in passing the Compromise of 1850, as well as to those in the North who stood by it. All the influence of the Administration has been exerted to defeat the election of Gov. Foote to the U. S. Senate, for no other reason (he having always belonged to the party,) than because of the part he took in effecting the Compromise. In a late speech Mr. Foote states that Attorney General Cushing paid about $75 to send his Massachusetts letter to Mississippi by telegraph, just on the eve of the election, to defeat him; and all the ultra Locofoco secession and abolition papers have kept up a constant war upon him. The Administration proved too powerful for him. He who was triumphantly elected Governor by the people of Mississippi when no such influences were arrayed against him, is crushed by an Administration elected on the very principles which he has so ardently maintained. He is thus banished to California.

As to Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, frequent declarations have been made by his friends that he was not a candidate for the U. S. Senate, but preferred to remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Foote meets this with an emphatic denial.—He says that Davis even went so far as to write a letter to a member of the Legislature asking to be elected. But the Union copies articles from two Mississippi papers, proving how earnestly he was pressed upon the Legislature for the seat in the Senate. The Miss. Free Trader, which had said it was uncertain whether Davis would accept, finding that this was damaging his prospects, came out with a declaration that "no one can doubt that he would be gratified by the tender of the office." And the Vicksburg Sentinel says that Davis's friends "polled the Legislature." "A call was made (says the Sentinel,) upon each State-rights member of the legislature, and an explicit avowal of his wishes and intent had. It was found that an overwhelming majority preferred him to anybody, but that only a meagre majority were in a condition to vote for him, owing to their previous pledges. It was with this distinct assurance that his friends permitted his name to go before the caucus. It seems, however, that some members, as devoid of decision of character as of any of the principles or refinements of gentlemen, deliberately *lied* to them, whereby they were led to inflict what bore the appearance of a great wrong to their absent friend."

A nice set, these States Rights members of the Mississippi Legislature, thus accused of *lying* in the matter.

We begin to think there is something in the reports of a probable breaking up of the Cabinet, or Col. Davis might not be so anxious to get another office.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The very *late* attempt to put down the Sonora fillibustering expedition, after the people of Mexico had themselves defeated and probably destroyed it, has excited much attention. Like the President's Message, the Proclamation was sent to New York, *to a couple of free soil papers*, before it was published in Washington. But that is not the worst of it. Though the expedition was known, weeks ago, to have sailed from California, and was known to have proclaimed a Republic in Lower California, no single step was taken, either by the President or any officer, here or in California, so far as is known, to interfere with it, until after the receipt of news that Mr. Gadsden had concluded a treaty with Mexico, by which the very country thus invaded has been purchased!

The facts produce a suspicion of the sincerity of the President. If he had been in earnest to have the rights of a peaceable neighbor respected, he would long ago not only have issued a proclamation, but sent a force to cause it to be respected. It looks as if he had been determined to have Lower California, and therefore looked quietly on whilst a band of pirates were struggling to take it by force; but that as soon as he found that Mexico had sold it to us, his indignation burns fiercely against those said pirates.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to make two new Territories, to be called Nebraska and Kansas, instead of one, out of Nebraska—the Southern boundary to be 37°, instead of 36° 30'. The bill proposes to extend over the new Territories all laws of the United States, "except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850 commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative."

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from Elizabeth C. Smith, asking to be allowed bounty land and three months' extra pay for her services in the Mexican war. The petitioner states that her maiden name was Elizabeth C. Newcome, and that she enlisted in male attire under the name of Bill "Newcome," in company D, of the Missouri infantry volunteers; that she was mustered into service, and faithfully performed all the duties of a soldier for eight months, when her sex was discovered, and she was sent to Fort Leavenworth, where she was informally discharged by Lieut. Col. Wharton, being about ten months from the day of her enlistment; that she had received no pay from Government.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO.—Mr. Cass submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, as far as he may deem it compatible with the public interest, a copy of any correspondence which may have taken place with the Government of the Papal States touching a mission to the United States.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate at some length in relation to the subject connected with the resolution, and was followed by Messrs. Mason, Butler, Dawson, Douglas, Everett, Pettit, Adams, Walker, and others, when the resolution was agreed to.

"M. Bolini, (says the Intelligencer,) has been for some days in this city. His presence in Western cities, it may be remembered, was the signal for some popular tumults. Several Senators availed themselves of the opportunity to express their views in relation to the right of peaceable assemblage and of speech, and also to the demands of national hospitality. We may enumerate Messrs. Cass, Everett, Pettit and Weller. At times the eloquence of these gentlemen enlisted the earnest attention of the Senate. In one instance there were plaudits in the gallery, which were promptly repressed by the occupant of the Chair and by the voice of Mr. Mason, properly calling to order."

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday, (after Mr. Cutting's speech,) the Intelligencer says,

"Mr. Perkins, (a "*Soft*,") of New York, occupied the floor for nearly an hour in a discursive and amusing recital of the New York Democratic feuds, but consoled himself with the thought that the patriotism of none of them was proof against the influence of the "flesh pots," and that the party would come together again at no distant day. The committee seemed to have yielded themselves up to enjoyment, and the chairman found it difficult to repress occasional outbreaks of mirth."

On Monday, the only matter of public interest was a debate on the subject of the Erie riots—two Pennsylvania members justifying, and several other members denouncing them.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan'y 23.

The Niagara, bringing dates from Liverpool to 7th January, is below. Flour advanced 2 to 3s.; wheat advanced 10 to 14d.; corn advanced 18d. to 2s. Provisions firm. Cotton firm and full prices, as per previous steamer. Money stringent. Consols 92¼.

The rumored death of Mr. Soule was unfounded.

It is reported that a second duel between Lord Howden and Mr. Soule has been postponed in consequence of a death in the family of the former.

Eastern affairs are more complicated and warlike. The latest rumors leave scarcely any hope that the Czar will accept the last proposition of the Western Powers, and, as a natural consequence, there are greatly increased probabilities of a general European war.

France and England are much excited, and Germany, Poland, and Hungary also.

No further fighting had taken place, but it is believed that negotiations will prove abortive.—Extensive recruits and preparations are being made for war, which extend throughout Europe.

The Paris Moniteur contains a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 13th December, addressed to all the French Legations, on the Eastern question. The document is moderate, but very firm. It narrates the phases of the question, and declares that France, England, Austria, and Russia solemnly recognised the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and further that the affair at Sinope took place against all the provisions of this guaranty. Therefore, to prevent the Ottoman territory and flag from new attacks from the navy of Russia, the French and English fleets have been ordered to enter the Black Sea. The circular terminates with the hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

The papers authentically state that the French Government is dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and has addressed to that Power a strong remonstrance, intimating that further seclusion from the proceedings of the other Powers will be taken as meditated hostilities, the result of which Austria must be prepared to abide, and that France will extend aid to Hungary, Italy, &c.

The Paris papers report that the Czar has given orders for the crossing of the Danube, which forbids the hope of his acceptance of the last note of the Western Powers. The latest advices from Constantinople express but little hope of the renewal of negotiations.

The acceptance by the Porte of the last Vienna note and the armistice is confirmed, on condition that Turkey is guaranteed. Russia consents to a Congress in a neutral city to revise existing treaties and consider further ameliorations in the condition of Turkish Christians.

When the result transpired a tumult arose in Constantinople and three hundred thousand persons headed by the Ulemas declared the constitution violated. A riot was feared and marines were landed from the French and English ships but were ordered to return by proclamation of the Sultan.

Several persons were arrested and banished. Official information of the action of the Czar was daily expected, but despatches state that he had formally rejected the Vienna protocol and note on the 5th, consenting, however, to examine the Turkish propositions, without admitting the right of the Western powers to interfere.

SOUND PHILOSOPHY.—Some one says of the purchase of thirty-nine millions of acres of Mexican land at twenty-millions of dollars, that it would be cheap at half the price if wild lands were not so plenty. But then, it is added, it might have cost five times as much if we had gone into a fight for it! Very true. And into a fight for it we should have gone, to a certainty, if Mexico had not consented to sell.

MARRIED,

At Summerville, on the 29th ult., by Arch'd Cameron, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN HAM to Miss SOPHIA CAPPS.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. John Oliver, Mr. C. W. CRAWFORD, of Crawfordsville, to Miss ELLEN J. S. LEE, of Spring Hill, Robeson County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 25—Str Fanny Lutterloh, and 26th, Str Rowan, (Lutterloh's line,) with goods for M J Ramsay, J H & J Martine, T J Johnson, J D Powell, B Rose, A W Steel, D & W McLaurin, Ray & Pearce, C T Haigh & Son, J Utley, Troy & Marsh, Benbow, Kyle & Co, P P Johnson, W H Lutterloh, J W Powers & co, Robt Mitchell, S W Tillinghast & co, H L Myrover & co, McDonald & McMaster, T S Lutterloh.

From the N. C. Argus.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Whigs of Richmond County assembled in the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday the 17th day of January, A. D. 1854, when upon motion,

Duncan McLaurin, Esq., was called to the chair, and Nathan T. Bowdon was appointed Secretary.

Upon taking his seat, the Chairman explained—that the object of meeting was to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 21st day of February next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate for the next Governorship of North Carolina: and that the Chair was then ready to hear any motion in relation to the matter.

Whereupon, it was moved by Daniel C. McIntyre that the Chair should appoint a committee, consisting of five persons, to prepare business for the meeting. This motion having prevailed, the Chairman appointed said committee, consisting of Daniel C. McIntyre, Capt. Joseph Hines, Duncan K. Monroe, Allen McCaskill, and John P. Little, Esqrs.

The committee retired, and, after a brief absence, returned and reported through their Chairman, Daniel C. McIntyre, the following Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, a Whig State Convention is proposed to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 21st day of February *proximo*, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run by the Whig Party as a candidate for the next Governorship of North Carolina: and whereas, the Whigs of Richmond County approve the purpose of said Convention, and deem it right and proper that they should be represented therein. Be it therefore

1. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent the Whigs of Richmond County in the Whig State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 21st day of February next.

2. Resolved, That the Whigs of Richmond County will cordially and zealously support any good and true Whig who may receive the nomination at the hands of said Convention, *no matter in what section of the State he may reside;* but that, nevertheless, they do, in the meantime, respectfully recommend to said Convention the name of their esteemed fellow-citizen and county man, General ALFRED DOCKERY, as a suitable person on whom to bestow said nomination.

3. Resolved, That the Public Lands are the common property of all the States; and that while these lands are voted away by Congress, with a lavish hand, to the new States of the North West for the purpose of building railroads and endowing colleges, the people of North Carolina are justly entitled to a fair and equitable portion of said Lands, for the purpose of constructing their works of internal improvement, and educating the poor children of the State.

4. Resolved, That the Whigs of Richmond County, are in favor of an open Convention to consider of Constitutional amendments in North Carolina.

These resolutions having been put to the House and carried *nem. con.* with the exception of one dissenting voice to the 4th, the Chairman appointed, in pursuance of the 1st resolution, the following delegates to the Whig State Convention:

Duncan K. Monroe, Joseph Hines, Matthew W. McNair, Tristram Bostick, R. S. McDonald, Joseph McMillan, John P. Little, Daniel C. McIntyre, David A. Boyd, Thomas S. Jordan, John W. Covington, Allen McCaskill, Presly N. Stanback, Alexander C. McKinnon, Jesse A. Baldwin, William D. Townsend, John G. Blue, Alexander McQueen, Owen Hadley, and Robert N. Fairley.

On motion of Daniel C. McIntyre, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

And upon motion, it was ordered by the meeting, that these proceedings be published in the North Carolina Argus, with a request that other Whig papers in the State copy.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, Ch'n.

N. T. BOWDON, Sec'y.

Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road.

AT a meeting, held in Clinton on the 20th inst., for the purpose of organizing the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of said Company for the present year, viz:

Dr. Thomas Bunting, Dr. William McKoy, Alfred Johnson, Esq., Patrick Murphy, Esq., William Faison, Esq., Thomas M. Lee, Esq., William S. Devane, Esq.

A meeting of the Directors will be held on the 23d inst., to appoint a President and other Officers of the Company. WM. McKOY, Ch'n.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Sec'y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. R. French, one by J. R. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot, a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary adjoining the same, two small lots with dwellings near the Old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River in Brunswick county.

The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next.

DAN'L E. BAKER.

Jan 12, 1854. 62*ts

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no paint will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

DRY GOODS,

At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, held the 5th day of Jan'y 1854, the Report of the Chairman for the past year, properly certified according to law, was laid before the Board, approved, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was unanimously appointed Chairman.

The following were appointed Committee-men for the year 1854:

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Henry S Page.
3—John A Senter, Allen Betts, Alfred Pegram.
4—T O Johnson, L McKennie, A Brady.
5—John Gaskins, Alex'r McLeod, Wm Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Lane.
7—Daniel McLeod, William Barnes, A J Turlington.
8—E Stewart, Daniel Stewart, Wm H Green.
9—Lovet Rials, Thomas Johnson, R J Norris.
10—James Hodges, Nathan Tart, Furney Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edward Godwin.
12—C Price, Daniel McDonald, Daniel Graham.
13—N K McDuffie, Levi C Wade, Daniel Bain.
14—Jno Murphy, Sr, Jno McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Farq'd Armstrong, Jno McPhail.
16—Neill McDugald, Robert Williams, Jas M Smith.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie.
18—Newsom Autery, Wilson Faircloth, Alex'r Maxwell.
19—John T Honrine, Fred'k Breece, John Murphy.
20—John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Seawell, Jona E Averitt.
22—Jos Downing, Henry Averitt, Henry Carter, Jr.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—John P McLean, Nathan King, M J Buie.
25—Giles Ham, Wm B Ham, Ronald McMillan.
26—Benj'n Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—Henry Elliot, John Elliot.
28—Wm L Williams, John McNeill, Jr, A S McKay.
29—Sam'l D Pipkin, James L Grady, Sam'l Parker.
30—John L Atkins, Maj Neill McLean, Maj Arch'd Cameron.
31—Benj'n Morrison, Neill McLean, Dan'l C McLean.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jona Holly.
33—James M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex'r Gilchrist.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Laslie.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Alex'r Morrison.
36—Wm McDugald, Alexander McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, Jas S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Alex'r Clark, John Maxwell, Alex'r M. Cameron.
40—Sam'l E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robt Smith, Arch'd McCallum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrimmon, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Alex'r Campbell, John L Campbell, Archibald G Ray.
44—R D Gillis, Robt Graham, Lauchlin Bethune.
45—Wm L McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean.
46—C Munroe, D Murchison, T Munroe.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.
48—Charles Munroe, Jno Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Black
50—Malcolm McGregor, John Ray, Alex McDugald.
51—Dan'l S McC'olman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Arch'd Buie, Neill McQueen, Job Culbreath.
53—Amasa Alden, Colin McRae.
54—Wm J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.
56—Neill Marsh, Isaac Hollingsworth, Wm Butler.
57—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis, Malcom McDonald.
58—Jas G Cook, John Smith, J A Worth.
59—Arch'd McDuffie, Alexander McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—Wm J Anderson, Isaac B Hawley, John Baker.
61—E W Barge, Wm T Frizell, J T Warden.
62—Thos J Johnson, Joseph Arey, John P Leonard.
63—James Sundy, Chas D Nixon, Theophilus Evans.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robt McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—H A Williams, Joseph Adams, Wm Partin.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—Neill Smith, Robt C Belden, Angus Johnson.
72—James McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson.
73—Wm J Kelly, James Parish.
74—Robt Tolar, Wm A King, Thomas J Page.
75—Raiford Smith, C B Tyson, Neill C Beard.
76—Henry S. Gower, C H Cofield, Alfred Smith.

The following amounts were reported as due Districts on the 5th Jan'y 1854, to which will be added the apportionment of 1854:

Due To.		Due To.		Due To.	
No. 2,	$45 90	No. 19,	$26 90	No. 52,	$18 80
3,	41 20	20,	37 75	53,	117 00
4,	43 70	22,	47 43	55,	62 10
5,	85 15	23,	11 00	58,	318 20
6,	11 82	24,	62 00	60,	37 40
9,	90 15	25,	31 50	61,	104 36
10,	67 45	26,	10 00	62,	243 90
11,	14 57	28,	2 00	63,	
12,	62 65	31,	30 00	64,	30 00
13,	43 00	33,	59 15	65,	41 03
14,	30 00	36,	63 25	66,	32 25
15,	30 00	39,	26 00	67,	41
16,	114 75	40,	75	69,	25 67
17,	43 50	45,	30	72,	59 00
18,	64 50	46,	86 55	74,	47 25

On the petition and application of District No. 63, Ordered that Districts No. 62 and 63 be hereafter considered as separate Districts, and paid separately,—a list of the children in No. 63 being returned, showing 60 males and 58 females. James Sundy, Chas. D. Nixon, and Theophilus Evans were appointed the Committee.

Ordered, That Walker's Creek, from the mouth of David Walker's old mill, thence to the road leading from Alexander McDugald's to Tirza, up to the ford on Jones Creek near William McDugald's, be hereafter considered the boundary between Districts Nos. 36 & 31.

Ordered, That District No. 3 be divided so as to make Hector's Creek the line, in accordance with the petition, and that the new District be numbered 76.

Ordered, That the apportionment for the year 1854 be 85 cents for each child in the county; and that all Districts having 40 children, or less than that number, receive $34.

No further business, the Board adjourned.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

Jan'y 6, 1854. 60*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton *ex.* W. H. Hardin.

Original Attachment levied on Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. H. Hardin, the Defendant in this Attachment, is an inhabitant of another government, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, notifying the said Wm. H. Hardin to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next term of said Court, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead or demur to his said suit, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' debt and costs.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1853.

62*6t] JOHN McLAURIN, Clk.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Those who examine the modern administration of our Government and consider its relations to the great constituency which it represents, will find that it has very little to do with the prosperity of the country or with the extraordinary progress which our people have made in the pursuit of happiness. The limitations of the constitution which forbid the Government to interfere with private right or private opinion, leaves the people free to advance their own true interest by the promotion of social virtue, the diffusion of popular intelligence, and the reward of industry. It is to the salutary operation of these invaluable principles that our success as a people is due, and the policy of the executive or the legislation of Congress has contributed very little to the result. Practically this government is becoming an elective aristocracy. A particular set of men receive a public allowance in money which supports them in idleness, and inflates them with an imaginary consequence, so long as that allowance is continued. With these men the most important question is how they may continue this official existence, how they can best exchange it for a higher political title and a more lucrative salary, or, being compelled to resign its flattering distinction, to whom they can most advantageously transfer or bequeath it. This is American politics, and this is the history of politics in all times and under all governments. Do we therefore despair of the Republic? By no means. There is as much private virtue, heroism, as many men capable of sacrificing themselves for their country as ever. Perhaps more; for Lord Nels at persisted as a reason for his obstinate perseverance in his war of subjugation in asserting that an immense number of the colonists were disaffected. The men of that period were neither better nor worse than those of the present. Oppression and danger created a demand for courage and patriotism, and they were demonstrated to an extent never surpassed. Peace, a redundant Treasury, and the ambition of living upon the labors of others, present a premium for intrigue, adulation, and dishonesty, and our political exchange swarms with knaves willing to barter any interest which they may have in the country or its institutions for public or private gold. To them the names of "Whig" or "Democrat," "Hards" or "Softs," are the designation of certain great political stocks, which they bull or bear according as the success of their speculations may require. If the present sunshine should be overclouded, and the Republic be in peril, these speculators would close up and disappear. If domestic disunion or foreign war should succeed, a new class of men would come forward, and if extreme danger should threaten, those high qualities necessary to meet any crisis would develope themselves exactly in proportion to the crisis. It is just as if we should cross the Atlantic with a smooth sea and every comfort. We should, no doubt, discover certain persons of fashionable pretensions, or of speculative purposes, the most prominent persons on board, but if a calamity of fire, leak, or tempest befall us, some silent man who had been all the time reading in his state-room, or some second class passenger with a rough coat, a fearless heart, and the confidence in his own courage and resources which is always, in a time of danger, brevetted by acclamation, rushes forward, and by coolness, daring, and a willingness to sacrifice himself at any moment for the noble purpose of saving others, succeeds in saving all on board. During all this excitement the man of fish and fish pretensions has been bathed in brandy and gin, the speculator has been regretting that he had not effected a very large assurance upon himself, as he seems to have a "sure thing." No sooner does the vessel reach the port, than the rough coated and strong armed men disappear, nor do you ever perhaps hear of them again; whilst the man of pretensions continues to produce the impression that he was principally connected with every thing done or suggested, and the speculator had stolen the long-boat, as soon as in sight of port, to operate on the damaged cargo. In the same manner precisely are the passengers upon the great Republican vessel compounded, and although to look at the men who are at present most active and most prominent, it might be inferred that the people had degenerated; yet there are many public men on board who are competent at any time for any emergency. So we are no alarmists, but we are led to this essay by reflecting upon the proceedings of the House of Representatives during the present session. The great issue for the American people seems to be whether Mr. Pierce understands the Baltimore platform, and whether the various political acts of the State and Federal political parties sustain or condemn his administration. These are not issues of sufficient importance to regulate the bestowal of office, or to justify converting Congress into a branch of the Smithsonian Institute, for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of the mineralogical character of the "Hards and Softs." We should consider such a discussion equivalent to an adjournment, but for neglect of public and private interests proper for the consideration of Congress and postponed by such discussion.

MOBS AND PBULIC DISTURBANCES.

We can hardly take up a newspaper that does not contain an account of a mob, a public disturbance, or lawlessness of some kind or other. These outbreaks are either political, religious or social. Of whatever character they may be, no matter what may be their object, they are odious things, and should be discountenanced by every good citizen. We have laws and law officers. No offence can be committed that is not amply provided for by law, and that is not cognizable before some tribunal, either criminal or civil. To these tribunals all offences should be left. But fanatics, disorganizers, and bad men frequently get up mobs for the ostensible and declared purpose of aiding the law. Now, the law needs no such aid. It repudiates it. It can generally execute itself through its appointed agents. But, when that is impracticable, it can call in a regular way every good citizen to its assistance, and it is only in the case of public disturbances, such as mobs, that this extraordinary assistance is needed.

The feelings that lead men to engage in mobs are precisely the feelings that would prompt them to throw off all the restraints of law, to subvert all regular government, and to inaugurate the reign of violence and brute force. Mobs are generally gotten up to sustain a bad cause; sometimes by indiscreet and fanatical men to sustain a good cause. A good cause is, however, always rendered bad by such atrocious help.

Of all mobs, the most infamous, unpardonable, and absurd are religious mobs, so called. Can any mob be religious? Blasphemies are on its profane lips and blood upon its unwashed hands. It breaks down the mild rule of the Prince of Peace. It subverts as far as it can civil government, and substitutes in place, violence, crime, and impurity. Religion shrinks with horror from such aid. She does not ask the aid of revolvers, bludgeons, or slung shot. Her own spotless purity will protect her in these days of enlightenment.

We live in a country and under a Constitution that secures freedom of thought, speech, and conscience to all. Each citizen may worship his Maker in his own way, and there is none to make him afraid.—*Sentinel.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS.

When General Pierce was nominated for the Presidency, the country was told that he was a very retiring and unambitious man—none of your hackneyed, office-seeking politicians—but a gentleman who had a great aversion to office, and an intense contempt for all the petty intrigues, which distinguished unscrupulous politicians. He was nominated (it was said) without his knowledge or consent—and serious fears were expressed that he would decline the nomination! His name was first suggested in a room at Barnum's on the 3d morning of the Convention by Virginia gentlemen in a *sans culottes* condition. It was promptly taken up by the disinterested and chivalrous Delegates of Virginia, who, when the nomination was confirmed, boastingly proclaimed that he was *their creation!* This sounded very well, and served admirably to tickle the vanity of the Democratic descendants of Old Cornelia. The New Hampshire Brigadier was their man—they had dragged him forth from his native obscurity and were determined to buckle empire on his back! He, with noble modesty and Roman disdain of self, might shrink from the honor, but they would force it upon him!

Very good—so far. But since the election, the Hon. Edmund Burke—one of the Democratic leaders—has informed the world, that all that aversion to office—all that disinclination to honours—was mere affectation—was a contrived trick to dupe spoonies. That the plan for securing General Pierce the nomination was arranged long before the Baltimore Convention—that he was privy to it, and participated in it—that he himself "worked the wires"—and sent dispatches to his tools in Baltimore. From all which it results, that the generous and noble-hearted Virginians, who, while proposing to ravish his modesty, were mere puppets in his hands and played upon as he chose to pull the strings! This may account for the marked distrust and aversion which the Brigadier has manifested for Virginia politicians. For people are not likely to have very great respect for those they have duped and cheated.

It was also said, that of all the men at the north, he was preeminently the man who had most signalized his devotion to the interests of the South. He had not merely given a cent to a poor boy, whom he never saw before, but had actually declared his willingness to lay down his dead body for Southern institutions. It is true, one Parson Foss had some years before published a report of a speech made by the Brigadier—which breathed a very hostile spirit towards the people, whom hard fortune had cast on this side of the Potomac. But Parson Foss was voted a libeller—and Pierce pronounced by general acclaim the bitterest enemy of Free-Soilers,—and the most dexterous catcher of runaway negroes to be found on the continent! Such recommendations were irresistible—and he walked into the Presidency.

We all know what a strange course he has pursued since his inauguration, considering what a mortal foe he was to the Free-Soilers before the election. The New York Herald has found the clue to the mystery. According to that paper, Pierce was a sympathiser of Van Buren and the Free-soilers in 1848—and actually wrote a letter to their grand committee—which they have now, and by means of which, they can make him do what they please. This explains the declaration of John Van Buren during the canvass: "*We have our man—he is one of us.*"

We copy from the Herald:

"Our readers will recollect that some time ago we offered a reward of five hundred dollars for a certain treesoil letter of General Pierce, written in 1848, sympathizing with the Van Buren Buffalo movement. We have been expecting that letter, and other similar letters from the same source; and if we are not disappointed we shall soon be enabled to spread a few of them, in black and white, before our readers. In the meantime we have ascertained the following facts in the matter:

"After the ratification of the Van Buren Buffalo ticket and platform by the freesoilers of this city, in 1848, a committee of correspondence was appointed, and from that committee letters were addressed, in behalf of the Buffalo nominations and treesoil principles, to various influential democrats in different parts of the country, formerly the political friends of Martin Van Buren, including General Pierce among the number. Various letters in reply were written to the committee, and among those received was a letter from General Pierce, expressive of his sympathy with the political fortunes of the Buffalo candidates and his peculiar friends and partisans. This letter is now in the possession of John Cochrane, chairman of the aforesaid committee of '61. At that time the political reputation of General Pierce was purely provincial, and his letter, after a hasty examination by Judge Waterbury, and perhaps some of the committee, was set aside with that batch of the correspondence considered superfluous. Other letters, however, were published in the Evening Post—one from C. C. Cambreleng in particular—as calculated to have some weight and influence in the canvass. We challenge a denial of these facts—we challenge a denial of the letter of Gen. Pierce. Our allegation is specific. The letter exists—it is among the political archives of John Cochrane; and we expect yet to be able to produce it, and other letters of the same character from the same letter-writer, all sympathising with the elder Van Buren more or less in his treacherous venture upon the Baltimore Platform.

"We are further advised, that between the years 1848–1850 an interesting political correspondence took place between General Pierce, at Concord, and a distinguished politician of New Hampshire, now deceased, having in view the great object of the restoration of the Van Buren dynasty, and those letters are understood to be among the papers of the deceased party. But, again, during the same period of time, the New Hampshire Patriot—the home organ of General Pierce—and of the New Hampshire Legislature, under the direction of the Patriot, made no secret of their hostility to the compromise policy of Messrs. Clay, Cass, Webster, and other statesmen of Congress, while there was a chance of successful resistance. When resistance had become useless the New Hampshire democratic leaders and their organ, and their party in the State wheeled into line we admit; but during the brunt of the contest they were with the Van Buren faction, and secretly plotting and working for its restoration to power.

"Such are the surprising disclosures which have come to light concerning the political antecedents of General Pierce from 1848 to 1852. They account for the Cabinet coalition which he has adopted of Van Buren free soilers and Southern secessionists—they account for the speech upon which Foss laid such a stress in the late campaign—they account for the refusal of Gen. Pierce to answer the inquiries of Capt. Scott, of Virginia, for the fraud of the Baltimore Convention of 1852, and for the public disappointment in the fruits of the election. Gen. Pierce was bound over to keep the peace with the Van Buren free soilers: and this is the plain and simple solution of the whole mystery."

[It is proper to state that a letter in the Union from a Mr. N. J. Waterbury, denies that Gen. Pierce wrote any letter on the subject except a formal declension to attend a meeting. It is difficult to say which to tells the truth, Mr Waterbury a "soft" or the Herald a "Hard" Locofoco. According to their own statements of each other's character, *neither can tell the truth.*]

A DARK PICTURE.—The Rev. Dr. Tyng, in an address on temperance last week, in the Tabernacle, New York, said,—

"We live in a time when six thousand murdering rum holes in this city provoke the notice of a conciliatory police in vain—perfect patterns of French politeness—at a time when brothels are furnished and elevated in our streets like palaces; and recently there had been pointed out to him in Broadway keepers of prostitutes lolling in barouches, clad in ermine, and with livery servants waiting on them as if they were the princesses of the land; and a time when hundreds of gambling saloons are ruining Broadway, and our Chesterfield police bow down with a grace that ministers might well learn, and which, if lawyers could imitate it, would doubtless greatly promote their prosperity. [Applause.] We live in a time when, notwithstanding all this on the side of corruption and wrong, the simple preaching of the gospel in the streets is a statute offence, and when a man dares to open his mouth in the highway for the King of kings is captured and dragged like a felon to answer at the Station House." [Here the audience burst out into a perfect tempest of cheering that was again and again resumed.]

Mr. Webster's Opinion of Alexander Hamilton.—A friend has enabled us to give the annexed answer to the inquiry of O. P. Q., in the Intelligencer of the 12th instant:

"On the 10th of March, 1851, at a dinner in New York city, Mr. Webster, in speaking of Mr. Hamilton, said: "He was made Secretary of the Treasury; and how he fulfilled the duties of such a place, at such a time, the whole country perceived with delight and the whole world saw with admiration. He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the public credit, and it sprung upon its feet."—*See 1st Volume of his Works, pages* 199 *and* 200.

Five Hundred Thousand Children in the Common Schools of Ohio.—There are 12,000 school districts, and 36,000 directors under the new law. There are 838,000 youths in Ohio, between four and twenty-one. Of these, it is estimated that thirty-nine fortieths, or more than 800,000 depend on common schools for their education; and that more than 500,000 will attend school the coming Winter.

Small Pox.—We have been informed that the small pox has made it's appearance ten or fifteen miles east of this place, and also in several Districts not far distant. In some places it appears in a mild form, while in others it has proved very fatal. We repeat the advice before given, that all should resort to the process of vaccination, to protect themselves from this loathsome disease.

Marion Star, 24th inst.

Marine Insurance.—We learn that the marine insurance companies of this city, with two exceptions, have united in raising their tariff of premiums by six or eight per cent. We think the movement unnecessary and for the sake of commerce inexpedient. Several of the marine insurance companies have for some years been paying dividends of 35 and 40 per cent., and although there have recently been some heavy losses, yet they are unusual and not likely to occur again for some time. Besides, ship owners have suffered by them as well as insurance companies. We understand that the Sun and the Astor offices decline to advance their rates, and will continue business on their former scale.—*N. Y. Com.*

Camphene vs. Insurance.—The New York Reporter, a paper devoted to Insurance interests, says the losses of the last three months have satisfied companies that present rates on some classes of risks are so low, that a decided advance must be obtained, with a full prohibition of the use of camphene in any shape. A positive refusal by all responsible companies to take risks except with a prohibition of the use of burning fluids of all kinds, would be the most speedy and certain method of driving these deadly compounds into disuse. Will they at once resolve so to do?

A Career of Crime.—A young man nineteen years of age, was, on the 14th inst., sentenced by the county court in session at Woodstock, Vt., to five years imprisonment, with hard labor, for having, in July last, committed five burglaries.—Shortly after he was remanded to jail, he attempted suicide by opening a vein in his arm. When discovered he had lost nearly a quart of blood, and was coolly awaiting the result.

Travelling on the Sabbath.—An interesting case has recently been decided in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, relative to the right of a person to travel unnecessarily on the Sabbath. It seems that a man named Johnson had been convicted before an Alderman of Pittsburgh, of driving an omnibus on a Sunday, and fined four dollars for the offence. Johnson appealed to the Supreme Court, which by a majority vote affirmed the decision of the Alderman.

The Way to do it.—Six years ago, an honest, hard-working man went from the vicinity of Norwich, Conn., out to the far west. He had in his pocket a small capital of only four hundred dollars, which he had carefully husbanded against a "rainy day." On arriving at his place of destination, he wisely purchased for himself a snug little farm, which he stocked as much as it could bear—not with wheat, corn, sheep or cattle, but with peach trees. His neighbors, no doubt, thought him foolish and visionary; but he kept his own counsel. His second crop of peaches yielded him sufficient to pay for his land, and leave him a gain of four hundred dollars besides. But this year his immense peach orchards yielded him, at the least calculation, a clear profit of thirty thousand dollars.

A singular instance of canine attachment was displayed at a fire at Elizabethtown, N. J. last week. In a stable with a cow that was burned was a young dog, which had been accustomed for some time to sleep beside the cow. The rescue of the cow was impossible, the fire taking near the head stall, but though the door was open and the way was clear for the escape of her canine companion, he could not be induced to leave her. Three other dogs of great value were burned.

A few days ago a serious land slide occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. But a few moments after the cars had passed an embankment gave way, leaving the track suspended eighty feet in the air. If the cars had been a little later they would have been precipitated some hundred feet down into the river.

A Maine Law State.—The Railroad Dinner at Detroit was a most sumptuous and splendid one in all respects; and although the Maine Law is in full force in Michigan, no less than 2,400 bottles of Champagne were opened on the occasion!—Liquors of every kind in all parts of the city—both in private and public houses—were, (says a participant) to be had in any quantity.

Two Weeks Later from California.—The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York from Aspinwall, brings two weeks later advices from California. The dates from San Francisco are to the 31st December.

A second battle had taken place between the Lower Californians and Capt. Walker's company, in which the freebooters were entirely successful, routing, with about thirty men, a force on the opposite side of over one hundred. The guns, ammunition, and field pieces of the Mexicans were captured. The invaders had taken new courage and confidence from the circumstance that the Anita had arrived with reinforcements, who have probably joined the original party.

The Governor of Sonora has issued a proclamation to the people of the State, calling upon them to take up arms against the fillibusters. He calls them pirates and robbers, and adds, "Let them perish to the last man, as an example to other thieves and rascals who may attempt to imitate them."

The Sacramento Union says an expedition is being fitted out in that city, and that certain merchants are engaged in it. A company is being formed to proceed to the seat of war.

This intelligence, of course, produced the greatest excitement at San Francisco, and throughout all California indeed. "Sympathy" meetings were the order of the day,—and "Expedition" after "Expedition," to go to Walker's assistance, was organizing with a facility and an enthusiasm which show that the movement there is the most popular one of the day!

"Merchants," "capitalists," "business men," and "other worthy citizens," the papers tell us, openly furnish the funds—while the federal authorities seem to be looking on, with their eyes purposely shut, and their hands in their breeches pockets, wondering where all this is to end!

Thus, in point of fact, we are at open war with Mexico. Not an "officially" declared war to be sure recognized by the two governments—but, nevertheless, a war between Mexicans and Californians, which anon may involve the two Nations,—just as similar "operations" between Texas and Mexico led us into the last war with that country.

TURKISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SINOPE.

An English and a French steamer have visited Sinope and investigated the circumstances of the terrible battle there. From their report we derive the following interesting account of this bloody affair:

On the 13th of November a Turkish flotilla of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two steamers anchored in the Bay of Sinope. On the 21st a Russian squadron of three two-deckers, a frigate, and a brig stood in, reconnoitered, stood out again, and commenced cruising off the bay. It was proposed by the subordinate officers of the fleet to run the blockade and make a running fight of it. But Osman Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, not anticipating any reinforcement, thought the chances of success were better to remain at anchor, especially as some of his ships had been crippled by a storm which they had recently encountered.

On the 30th of November a Russian squadron stood into the bay under full sail, and took up positions close alongside of the Turkish ships. This squadron consisted of three three-deckers and three two-deckers; three steamers and two frigates were left outside to cut off the retreat of any Turkish ships which might attempt to escape. The Turks did not fire until the Russians had come to anchor and taken positions. The battle began at noon, and raged with unabated fury for an hour and a half. The shore batteries afforded the Turks very little aid, owing to the lightness of their guns and the position of the Turkish ships, which intercepted their shot. At the end of this time the Navick frigate, being threatened with boarding from a huge Russian three-decker, was blown up by her own commander. Some of the Turkish ships were burnt by the red-hot shot of the Russians, others blown up, and others still literally had their sides beaten in by the enormous weight of the Russian metal. One Turkish steamer slipped her cable and run the blockade. All the other vessels were either sunk or blown up, except two, which the Russians took possession of, but which they found so shattered that they were compelled to abandon them the next day. The town of Sinope was completely destroyed, and the coast was strewed with dead bodies. The whole number of Turks in the squadron amounted to 4,490; of whom 2,820 are unaccounted for, supposed to be killed.

A New York correspondent of the Louisville Journal, alluding to the suffering in store for the poor working women of that city during the winter we have now entered upon, states this pitiable fact. The owner of one of the newly invented sewing machines, lately advertised for two girls to work on one of them, only for two weeks. The advertisement was out in the morning paper, the Tribune, and before one o'clock in the day, he received more than four hundred applications. He was obliged to close his office in a sort of horror at the suffering thus presented to his observation.

The number of children reported in the State of New York, between four and twenty years of age, is 1,150,265. The number attending schools is stated at 622,532. The number of volumes in the District Libraries is 1,604,210. The total paid from all quarters for teacher's wages is $1,931,877. The money spent for library books is $49,500; whole amount expended for school purposes last year was $2,469,247.

A Good Way of Hearing from Home.—A young man in California whose friends had not remembered him as he thought they ought adopted the following expedients: He sat down and wrote some half dozen letters to different persons at home, inquiring the price of land and stock; what he could buy a handsome farm of 200 or 300 acres for, &c.; intimating that he had large sums to invest, and was very rich generally. By return mail he received no less than seven letters, all anxiously inquiring after his health, when he was coming, &c., and has received three or four every mail since, including some very warm ones from an old and very cold sweetheart.

Divorce and its Abuses.—A correspondent writes us from a village in Indiana, that in said village lives a mother who *had* a husband whose name she does not bear, who has two daughters, each of them divorced wires, one of whom obtained her bill while her husband lay on his deathbed; while in the same village resides a man who has two wives living, (one of them divorced,) and that these wives are *mother and daughter!*

Some of the western States are notorious for the facility and liberality with which they grant divorces, wherefrom a harvest of lewd Marriages, Licecntiousness and immorality may be expected to result in due season. As population grows dense and habits more luxurious, these States will have ample reason to rue the recklessness wherewith they are undermining the basis of Society. Perhaps some of them may be warned in time to avoid the worst consequences of their error.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Many a young lady who objects to be kissed under the misletoe, has no objection to be kissed under the rose." A stupid compositor made an error in the above, rendering it to say, "has no objection to be kissed under the *nose.*"

Supreme Court.—The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By Nash, C. J. In Hackney v. Stedman, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Kitty Kornegay, from Duplin, remanding the cause for amendments at plaintiff's cost. Also, in State v. Simpson, from Bladen, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Fisher v. Carroll, from Sampson, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Black v. Sanders, from Rockingham, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Parris v. Thompson, from Alamance, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J. In Brooks v. King, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment. Also, in Walling v. Burroughs, in equity, from Martin. Also, in Lee v. Ford, in equity, from Randolph, directing a reference to the Master.—*Ral. Star.*

Female School in Fayetteville.—We learn from the Fayetteville papers, that $20,000 have been raised, for the establishment of a first class female school in Fayetteville. Institutions of learning are springing up, not only all around us, but in every direction throughout the Southern States, which augurs well for the future.

The Salem Female Academy is full to overflowing, and the school buildings are to be enlarged the ensuing summer. There is work for all.

Speaking of Fayetteville, we take particular pleasure in noticing the onward march of our sister town in the various branches of improvement. We understand that business of every description is rapidly on the increase in that place, with which we are becoming almost daily more and more closely allied, and that it is the determination of the buisness men of old "Cross Creek" to hold out stronger inducements for trade to the people of Western Carolina, than ever.—*Salem Press.*

The property known as the O'Hanlon Wharf, lying next to Mr. Casidey's Ship Yard, together with the dwelling house and lot east of it, on Castle street, in this town, sold yesterday at six thousand dollars.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Great Western Railway.—The completion of a railroad from the Suspension bridge, two miles below Niagara falls, to the village of Windsor, opposite Detroit, a distance of 228 miles, is an event deserving all the notice it has received. It connects at the former place with the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls railroad, (and thus with the New York Central, of which the latter is part and parcel,) and at the latter with the Michigan Central, reaching to Chicago, forming a junction there with nearly all the railways of the mighty West. Thus it will be seen that the Great Western constitutes the most important link (hitherto lacking and greatly needed) between the seaboard amd the Mississippi Valley.—*Rochester Daily American.*

NIAGARA IN WINTER

Correspondence of the New York Courier.

NIAGARA FALLS, January 16, 1854.

Niagara is in all its glory. Grand, sublime, imposing it always is, but now it is more—it is radiant with beauty. It not only awes, but it fascinates; it is not only stupendous, but it is exquisite. He who has never seen Niagara in mid winter has never seen it in all its superbness. The summer tourist knows it only in its sternest aspect. Except that rainbow, which ever spans the "bell of waters," there is ordinarily not one touch of beauty about Niagara. Wildness there is, ruggedness, vastness; yes, and an overwhelming sublimity, a sublimity incomparable. Therein every other natural curiosity in either hemisphere is tame beside it. The vastest mountains cannot vie with it in effect, for it has, what they cannot have, movement; and magnitude in motion is always more impressive than magnitude at rest.—But this unmatched grandeur is now combined with as matchless a beauty. The frost has wrought a fairy work with the grim old cataract. It has thrown about it a garniture that outshines the wealth "of Ormus or the Ind." Every rock glitters, and every stone, every trunk, every branch, every twig, every gnarled root, and every withered blade of grass. The frozen spray has transfigured every thing. From the edge of the flood to the foot of the precipice it has sheeted the banks with the purest Parian. It has hung the crags with gleaming icicles. It has encrusted the trees, both the leafless and the evergreen, so that they stand out before you like chiselled emerald. This incrustation is nearly an inch in thickness, and yet it marvellously preserves the form of the tree underlying it, even down to the tip of the smallest twig. And so with the tangled bushes that skirt the brow of the rock; nothing can be more fantastic than their luxuriant, snow-white, involute tracery. The ground too, entirely free from snow, whitened over with this same gleaming coat of frost, is put in keeping with the scene. None who did not behold it can imagine the effect of the clear rays of yesterday's setting sun as they glanced through the spray which floated off to the Canadian side, and burnished with an unearthly lustre the landscape that overhung the roaring gorge. Verily, I have seen the flowering time of Niagara.

There is another winter effect on Niagara which is worth noticing. The large quantity of ice borne down from the Lake is completely pulverized as it plunges down the abyss. But, though disintegrated, it is not dissolved, and the river, a short distance below, is completely covered with its floating particles. As it is hurried along much of it gradually disappears in the turbulent torrent, but a large portion reaches the whirl below Lewiston, and there floats about like thick snowy froth upon the surface. It entirely covers the large basin, and presents a most extraordinary appearance as it is swept about at the varying impulses of a thousand currents and eddies. Till one has seen the whirlpool in this state he does not half know the conflict of its waters. Every movement is made apparent. There is a certain cohesion in the triturated ice, but it is so slight that it readily yields at every impulse of the water beneath; and you may see a field of it, perhaps an acre in extent, slowly swinging around in one direction, while within it, and from a part of it, are patches borne along in directions diverse, some even turning in circuits directly opposite.—This gyrating coating covers the basin, for it is replenished above as rapidly as it crumbles off into the current below.

There are very few strangers here. The large hotels are all closed; the curiosity shops are locked up; the Indians are hybernating; the ferry boats are in winter quarters, and not even the Ice-King Jotum would dare venture behind the cataract now; but still I am bound to say, if you would see Niagara "aright," come and view it in January. The "pale moonlight," I doubt not, becomes Melrose right royally, for all that Sir Walter, who was so profuse in his praise, was never there to see; but as for Niagara by winter, I can testify yet more positively. Not in long low poetry, but in plain blunt prose; not by faith but by sight, I can affirm that Niagara's best days are the shortest days. J. R. S.

A soiled shirt-collar has ruined many a clever fellow; and a careless dropping of saliva upon his bosom cut off the brightest prospects. A friend of ours recently obtained an angel, with an income of $10,000 a year, simply by the aid of a two dollar frill; and another is about to lead to the altar a $50,000 piece of de laine, by studiously sporting four and six penny wristbands. Happiness, clean linen and spermaceti have close connexion.

THE CAPE FEAR HIGH SCHOOL.

THE First Session of The Cape Fear High School will commence the 23d March, 1854.

It is located in Bladen county, two miles from Cape Fear River, in a remarkably healthy and most favorably situated [illegible]. Suitable arrangements are made for a Male and Female Department, and no efforts will be spared to render a thorough an education for a young lady or gentleman as can be obtained in similar institutions North or South. The Principal, Rev. JAMES STRADEN, will give his personal attention to the [illegible] as many Teachers as may be necessary. The ladies will be especially under the care of [illegible], an accomplished and successful Instructress in Drawing and Music.

Terms—per Session of five months.

Primary Class,	$8 00
First and Second Classes,	[illegible]
Third and Fourth do. [illegible]	
Latin and Greek,	[illegible]
French,	[illegible]
Music on Piano and Guitar, with use of Instrument,	[illegible]

Board in respectable and pleasant families can be obtained at $7 50 or $8 a month. The Principal will receive a few young men into his family, at $45 per Session.

Letters desiring information will be addressed to Rev. James Straden, Principal of the School, Robeson, Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C.

Jan'y 27, 1854.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, [illegible] Lean, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said county, Alexander McBryde, and saith oath that on or about the 21st day of January, 1853, he lost or mislaid the following Notes: one note on Angus D. McLean for $22 50, dated [illegible] 1853; one note on William McDonald for $[illegible], March 1st, 1852, with a credit of about $20; one on John A. McNeill for $18 21, dated [illegible] tober 1853. Also, a receipt on William [illegible], Sheriff of Richmond county, for $[illegible], 13th, 1853. ALLEN R. McDONALD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 January 1854. D. W. McLEAN, [illegible]

All persons are forewarned against [illegible] of the above described Notes or receipts.

ALLEN R. McDONALD.

Jan'y 2, 1854.

Negroes at Auction.

IN compliance with the terms of a Deed of Trust executed to me by the late Effy Blue, I will expose to public sale, on Monday the 20th day of February next a lot of NEGROES, consisting of women and children (nine in all,) on the premises of Mrs. E. Blue, in Richmond county, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs of Col. John Blue, deceased, according to the trusts named in said instrument of trust. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend the sale, as a rare opportunity will be presented of procuring valuable and reliable servants.

Terms—Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Five per cent off for cash—purchase money will be required before the negroes are delivered.

All persons interested in the above mentioned Negroes, are hereby notified of the said sale.

J. C. BLUE, Trustee.

Jan'y 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up, and committed to the common jail of Chatham county, a negro boy who calls himself PERRY, and says that he belongs to Mr. Neill D. [illegible] church, of Cumberland county, and that he was purchased by him from the estate of the late Turner Watson, of Chapel Hill.

Said boy is about twenty years of age, five feet two or three inches in height, and has a white mark on a green corded pair of cassimere pantaloons, a dimity sack coat, and a cloth cap.

The owner of said boy is requested to come and prove property, pay all charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be dealt with according to the law in such cases made and provided.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailor.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 25, 1854

[Pr. adv. $1 20.]

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain NOTE, made by me to W. Brockwell, for Thirty dollars, and dated on or about the 12th November last, as I am determined not to pay it, as it was given for a fraudulent consideration, which I am prepared to prove.

JOHN R. McRIMMON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 25, 1854 6w[illegible] 2t

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED Fresh and Genuine, and of the growth of 1853. Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Market S[illegible]

Jan'y 25, 1853.

WANTED.

A BOY about 18 years old, as an Apprentice to the Painting Business. Apply at H. W. BLACK'S on Mumford street, over Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, for two days.

Jan'y 25, 1854.

Skim Nets and Net Twine, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 25, 1854.

Carolinian two months.

At a Called Meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town, on 24th Jan'y 1854, at 7 o'clock P. M.,

On motion, A. M. Campbell was appointed Director of Patrol for Upper Fayetteville.

Jas. Banks, Esq., appointed Attorney for the Town.

Ordered, that the first Friday in every month be considered as Regular Meetings of the Board.

Ordered, that the Director of Patrol for Upper Fayetteville be instructed to exempt any person liable to do patrol duty from the performance thereof, upon the payment of an annual Tax of six dollars.

From the Minutes.

W. G. MATTHEWS, C[illegible]

2t] Carolinian copy.

Harper's Magazine for January, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

A MEETING will be held at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C., Feby 17th next, to consider of the propriety of building a Plank Road from the point near Johnsonville on the F. & W. Plank Road, running by the Factories on Deep River, thence to a point on the Gulf or Graham Road, near the Mt. Vernon Springs in Chatham county, N. C. Those favorable to the enterprise are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

January 11, 1854.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TAKE HOLLOWAY'S PILLS TO CURE ASTHMATICAL COMPLAINTS, OLD COUGHS, AND AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST.—The extraordinary efficacy of these invaluable Pills in the cure of complaints affecting the chest, whether arising from asthma, old coughs, or occasional colds, is now so well attested by numbers of persons, both at home and abroad, that have been cured by their use, that Holloway's Pills have become the most [illegible] remedy for such diseases. A few doses will relax the phlegm, relieve the oppression of the chest, and thereby produce a healthy action of the lungs. Persist in perfecting the cure, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed into the chest every night.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. R. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1854.

The Whigs of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Tuesday the 31st inst. to appoint Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

The meeting will be held at 1 P. M.

PLANK ROAD.—The receipts of tolls for October amounted to $3,292 90—nearly a thousand dollars more than for any previous month. The following comparative statement will show the receipts of the three months, since the last report, over the corresponding three months of

	1852.	1853.
October,	$1768 58	$3293 63
November,	1606 84	2384 13
December,	2131 20	3292 90
	$5506 62	$8075 66

The prospects for the current year are very flattering. A vast quantity of turpentine land along the line of the road is now undergoing preparation for a crop, which will add greatly to the amount of tolls.

It is to be regretted that the Stage line to Salem is not yet in operation, for we learn that the stages between Greensborough and Raleigh have been suspended on account of the desperate condition of the roads on that line; and with a good stage line over our Plank Road to Salem the travel from the West would generally take this direction.

We learn that the line will be in operation in a few days.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW PLANK ROAD. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Clinton on Wednesday last, Dr. Wm. McKoy was elected President of the Board, with a salary of $100 per annum; and Patrick Murphy, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer, with a salary of $250.

We take the occasion again to urge upon our readers the propriety—the necessity—of an effort to build the road from this place to Clinton. The road raised in Sampson is intended, we suppose, to make the Road from Clinton to Warsaw. Without a similar road from Clinton to this place, the effect of the improvement will be decidedly injurious to the trade of Fayetteville,—it will tempt off a material portion of what we have got from that quarter. With a road the whole distance from Warsaw to Fayetteville, not only will we retain what we now get, but will probably add materially to it. We all know that considerable produce comes here from across the Cape Fear road, in spite of the bad road to this place. We may well hope that the quantity would be materially increased by a plank road the whole distance, as it will undoubtedly be reduced by such a road at the other end only.

FACT *versus* FICTION.—We endeavored to extract a few days ago, the marvellous story of Mr. Wm. Kline, Civil Engineer of New York, as to the relative capacity of a rail road and a canal or river water navigation, to transport produce—as for instance. A railroad from the Deep River mines carried, according to Mr. Perkins, to market more than 500,000 tons a year; and, by the same authority, the slack water navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers can transport 2,000,000.

We have just seen, in a New York paper, the transportations of the rail road and the canal in the Schuylkill coal region to Philadelphia, as follows:

RAIL ROADS AND CANAL.

Points from which the Tonnage is received.

	Rail road.	Canal.	Total.
[illegible]	563,529	357,653	909,182
[illegible]	82,565	57,018	139,583
Haven	670,690	376,749	1,047,939
[illegible]ton	367,464	70,275	437,739
	1,502,248	888,695	2,470,943

The rail road transported almost double as much as the canal. We suppose, however, that the rail road has a double track, whereas Mr. Perkins spoke of a single track on our road. But then each track of the road has carried almost as much as the canal. And it should be reflected that the canal is subject to fewer interruptions of navigation than our river will be, in water too high or too low.

FLOUR, &c.—We have not heard what has been the effect in New York of the Atlantic's news of further rise in England, and of the warlike aspect of Europe. But before her arrival flour was selling at $6 80 to $6 87 in New York, wheat at 2 [illegible] and corn at $1 02 to $1 04.

Since our last, Flour has risen here $1.

Spirits Turpentine has gone up at N. Y. to 72 c.

COTTON.—The close of the year at Liverpool united some interesting statistics respecting that great staple. With our unprecedentedly large crop in the United States, the receipts in England up to here are 200,104 bales less than in 1852. There has been a decrease also from Brazil, Egypt, &c., of 85,600 bales, and an increase from East Indies of 219,798 bales. Showing an actual decrease of receipts of 66,086 bales.

The stock in all the ports of England on the 1st inst. was 717,580 bales, against 667,520 last year.

The average weekly consumption has been 93,000 bales, showing a stock on hand sufficient for [illegible] weeks for 24 weeks. The consumption during the first six months of the year was greater than ever before. But then came the strikes, the Turkish and Russian difficulty, scarcity of money, &c., reducing the consumption. In 1852, the consumption was 96,792 per week.

The prospects for the present year are represented to be not very good.

Alfred Iverson, States Rights Locofoco, has been elected Senator in Congress from Georgia, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Dawson, Whig.

NEBRASKA.—The signs of an approaching storm on the slavery question are so plain, that some of our readers will possibly be interested to know exactly how the matter stands, and upon what point the contest turns.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820, as every body knows, fixed the line 36° 30' as that dividing slave from free States—all North of that line to be free, all South to be slave States, should the people choose.

Southern Statesmen contend that the Compromise of 1850 repealed that of 1820, and left all Territories, every where, free to the introduction of slaves, and all new States free to incorporate slavery into their constitutions, should they choose to do so.

Well, application is now made to organize the Territory of Nebraska—or rather as the latest proposition is, the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The whole of these Territories lies North of 36° 30', and therefore, under the Missouri Compromise, would inevitably be free States. But Mr. Douglas has incorporated in the bill an express provision, that, the Missouri Compromise being repealed by that of 1850, they may be free or slave States, as they may decide when forming, hereafter, their State constitutions. The free soil party at the North, and all who are opposed to the creation of new slave States north of 36° 30', bitterly resist this. And hence the impending agitation and excitement.

It has been generally believed that slavery would not be profitable, and therefore cannot exist, North of 36° 30', and therefore that the question of its introduction is a mere abstract question. But it is said that Nebraska will be settled first from Missouri, and that within a year after its organization into a Territory, 10,000 slaves will be carried there. Soon will follow the organization of a State, and the Missouri slaveholders will be the men to make its constitution. So there is believed to be a practical question involved.

It may not possibly be a well considered opinion, but we cannot help thinking, that Mr. Douglas's bill, while it *appears* to claim a privilege for the South, is a mistake, and will eventuate in great damage to us and in a great accession of strength to the free soil party. We have not forgotten how many thousands of Northern men were unwillingly driven into the ranks of the abolitionists by the opposition of the South to the right of petition. They were not originally abolitionists; they only asserted the right of petition as a sacred right. They united with the abolitionists in demanding it; and when the South at last (and only too late,) receded from its unjust denial of the right, thousands lacked inclination or opportunity to fall back to their former position of respect for the rights of the South.

We cannot help thinking, we say, that the present movement of Mr. Douglas will result in a similar weakening of the power of the South at the North. We demand, or Mr. Douglas demands for us, the right to form a slave State North of the line which for thirty years has bounded our peculiar institution. We carry the war into the enemy's country. *We shall probably fail in the effort.* No such law can pass Congress, we presume. We shall be weakened by the claim, by the excitement it produces, and by the failure.

These are our present views, formed possibly without a view of all the grounds; and which we shall be most happy to find occasion to correct.

It is sad to find that so soon after the terrible trials through which the country passed in 1850, it has again to encounter them. We had hoped that there was peace for a long period.

As connected with the above subject, and confirmatory of our impressions, we copy the following from the N. Y. Express, a paper which manfully stood by the South in the trials of 1850:—

"In this Nebraska business, there is involved *the* greatest principle that ever agitated this Government,—and we do not believe any Northern man can hold his head up in any "compromise" about it, in the present mean, faithless, treacherous, and dishonorable position of the Southern Democratic press, and the Southern Democratic politicians. So far as we are concerned, we do not mean to fight for deserters and runaway allies, that any mean, miscable Federal office can buy up; and if other Northern men do, we wish them "a jolly time" of it. We do not mean to sacrifice any principle, or to hold out any false lights,—but there is a great difference, the South will soon see, between voting right on a principle, and working to maintain that principle. We see now, under Pierce's Administration, no matter what is done, we can buy up miserable Southern office holders and presses enough to sell out their country at any time."

We are glad to hear that the Hon. James A. Pearce has received the nomination of the Whig Legislative caucus of Maryland for reelection to the U. S. Senate. We take it for granted that the Legislature will do itself honor and do the country service, by confirming the nomination.

The 6th Annual meeting of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company took place in Wilmington on Wednesday last. H. L. Holmes, Esq. represented the State's stock.

Gen. W. W. Harllee, was reelected President, and Jno. A. Taylor, T. D. Walker, Henry Nutt, N. N. Nixon, Alfred Smith, J. E. Gregg, E. W. Charles, W. A. Muldrow, Jno. B. Moore and J. W. Cain, Directors.

The President's salary was fixed at $5,000.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill,

Resolved, That the Engineer of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, be instructed to make a reconnaissance of the Wateree & Hamburg Rail Road, with the view of ascertaining the most practicable route for the construction of the same.

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., a committee was appointed to procure gold medals to be presented to Major Gwinn and L. J. Fleming, Esqrs. in token of the appreciation of their successful adaptation of a valuable English plan for the construction of piers for bridges, as carried into effect in the Company's bridge over the Great Pee Dee. The medals to be presented after the passage of the first train over the river."

The income of the S. C. rail road, (from Charleston to Augusta, Camden, and Columbia,) for 1853, was $1,215,279 21, of which $812,001 96 was from freights and $349,918 96 from passengers. The expenses $551,536 88. Interest paid $199,773 72. Leaving a net income of $463,968 61, on a capital of $4,185,770.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, the resolution of Mr. Chase, providing that the Executive sessions of the Senate shall hereafter be held with open doors, was rejected, 23 to 14.

A debate took place on the Nebraska bill, on a motion to make it the special order for Monday, between Messrs. Douglas, Chase, Jones, Cass, Dixon and others; in the course of which Mr. Dixon said that as the bill was presented by Mr. Douglas, it met his views as a representative of a slave State, by virtually repealing the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, an act which he had always believed to be unconstitutional, as asserting a power which he denied to Congress over the subject of slavery either in the States or Territories. "I never did believe (said he) in the propriety of passing the Missouri compromise. I thought it was the result of necessity. I never thought that the great Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, when he advocated that measure, did so because his judgment approved it, but because it was the result of a combination of circumstances which drove him to the position he assumed; and I have never thought that that measure received the sanction of his heart or his head."

Mr. Douglas said, "The object of the committee was neither to legislate slavery in nor out of the Territories; neither to introduce nor exclude it; but to remove whatever obstacles Congress had put there, and apply the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention in accordance with the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and allow the people to do as they pleased upon this as well as all other matters affecting their interests."

Mr. Weller observed that, as many Senators would doubtless wish to attend the funeral of the late Russian Minister to-morrow, he would move that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Thursday next; which motion having been agreed to, the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Brown, the new Senator from Mississippi, took his seat.

The bill from the House for the relief of the sufferers on board the steamer San Francisco was passed, after it had been materially amended so as to make its provisions more liberal.

Mr. Badger presented a memorial from 400 citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, asking that the obstructions at the mouth of the Cape Fear river may be removed.

Mr. Bell asked the chairman of the committee on Commerce whether that committee intended to report a bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Mr. Hamlin replied that the committee had always waited until such bills originated in the other House.

Mr. Badger thought that Senators could scarcely fail to perceive the inconvenience as well as injury that had resulted from awaiting the action of the other branch. He thought it would be well, or at least beneficial, that the Committee on Commerce should exercise its undoubted right of originating a general bill on the subject; but if the committee saw fit to confine its labors to special bills, he hoped it would at least pay respect to a memorial presented by him this morning for the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, the continuance of which was one of the greatest outrages in the country, and he expressed the hope that the committee would at least report a separate bill for the removal of the same.

The case of Mr. Phelps' right to a seat was taken up and Mr. Pettit spoke in favor of the right.

The appointment of Mr. Redfield, collector of the port of New York, (in place of Judge Bronson, removed,) was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday last, only eight votes in opposition—said to be 7 Locos and 1 Whig.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, nothing of importance was done, and an adjournment took place till Thursday, that members might attend the funeral of Mr. Bodisco.

On Thursday, Mr. Etheridge of Tenn. spoke in favor of the Lieut. General bill, and in eulogy of Gen. Scott.

The resolutions to refer the President's Message to the various committees, were then adopted.

The House then took up a deficiency bill, and Mr. Smith of Va. delivered a speech imploring the party in New York to unite in support of the administration, which he lauded. Mr. Hughes of N. Y. interrupted him with some remarks which showed that Mr. Smith's interference and advice were not taken kindly in that quarter. He wished it understood, he said, that "no thumbscrews in advance should be applied to him by any gentleman or by any administration."

Mr. Lane of Indiana asked Mr. Smith whether he committed the administration in favor of a repeal of the Missouri compromise?

Mr. Smith replied that he did not speak by authority, but he was happy to believe, with every confidence, that the administration would be found a unit upon the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, so far as Nebraska was concerned.

Mr. Ashe presented the petition of the citizens of Wilmington, praying for an additional appropriation to remove obstructions at the bar of Cape Fear river.

THREATENED RIOT.—Society in New York is in a most feverish and excited state in regard to M. Bedini, the Pope's agent. The reports of his cruelties in Europe, whether true or false, have excited a bitter hostility to him, which has broken out in other places in mobs, burning in effigy, &c. These outrages are said to be confined to the foreign population.

It was reported a few days ago that he was in New York, and forthwith a prodigious excitement was gotten up. The Irish Catholics, fearing a disturbance, met at several places on Friday night and armed themselves. On Saturday, when it was supposed Bedini would take passage in the Steamer to sail that day, thousands of people collected about the wharves, and it was expected his appearance would have been the signal for disturbance. Just before the steamer was off a carriage containing dilatory passengers drove down the pier in great haste. A rush was made, the carriage surrounded, and its inmates rudely scrutinized, but, upon ascertaining that Bedini was not there, it was allowed to proceed.

Bedini was not in New York at the time, but in Washington city, the guest of the French Minister, attending a party, splendidly arrayed himself, at the Postmaster General's, mingling with the Foreign ministers, members of Congress, &c. His presence there was undoubtedly the cause of the debate in the Senate, opened by Mr Cass, in which the outrages perpetrated towards him were so generally condemned, as disgraceful to the country. Mr. Cass not only spoke warmly of those outrages, but vouched for the personal character of Bedini, and denied, on information he had received, that he had any agency in the persecutions and cruelties in Italy with which he had been charged. He is not here in a religious, but in a civil and political character, the representative of a temporal power. As such he is entitled to respect and protection.

Mr. Cass stated, (and the papers do not contradict it,) that it is reported, upon apparently good authority, that three balls were fired through the windows of the house of the Archbishop of Baltimore, perhaps on Friday evening last, under the impression that this gentleman was in the room.

Messrs. Mason, Butler, Douglas, Everett, and Pettit followed Mr. Cass in the enforcement of his views condemnatory of the spirit manifested towards Mr. Bedini.

Mr. Weller, however, took a different view of the subject, and *his remarks were applauded by the galleries.*

I must say, (said Mr. Weller,) that if he were guilty of the crimes which are charged against him—and I do not pretend to express any opinion on that subject, for of this I know nothing—if he were guilty of even one-half the crimes that have been charged by his countrymen against him, the people were right in expressing their opinions peaceably and decidedly against him.—[Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Mason. I call to order.

The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Stuart in the chair.) The galleries must be kept in order, or they will be cleared at once.

Mr. Weller. There is no one, I trust, who would sanction or approve of an act of violence. Whether this gentleman comes here in a political or a religious capacity, he comes as a distinguished foreigner. He is entitled to protection in his person and property. But, at the same time, you must concede to the American people the right of expressing their opinions about his conduct, either past or present; and therefore it is that I say that before I shall be prepared to assert that the people were wrong in assembling together and expressing their indignation; before I shall be prepared to pass upon that question at all, I must examine into the truth of the charges which have been made against him by his countrymen who were connected with the revolution of 1848; before I shall be prepared to pass judgment or censure upon them, I must determine the question whether he be a bloody tyrant or not.

But even Mr. Weller (a California Senator) added,

What I have said to-day is not to be understood as encouraging in the slightest degree a resort to violence in any case. No Senator here more strongly disapproves of that wild spirit which sometimes induces the people to take the law into their own hands and apply their own remedies. I know of no case, I can imagine of no case, which would justify a subversion of the law; this must be maintained, or else there is an end to all government. The law provides an ample remedy in all cases which should be resorted to.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Atlantic arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

Markets.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11th.—Cotton is firm. Sales of the three days preceding amounted to 17,000 bales.

Flour had advanced 1s. 6d. Ohio is quoted at 45s.; Canal 44.; white Wheat 12s. 6d.; white Corn 52; Yellow 50s.

Consols 92 a 92¼.

The Eastern Question—Warlike Demonstration all over Europe.—The entrance of the allied fleets into the Black Sea is confirmed.

The Russian Ambassadors had not withdrawn from London and Paris. The Russian Minister at Paris is reported to have said he would wait further instructions from his government.

Russia has refused to accede to a proposition of Austria to consent to European protectorate over Christians in Turkey. The Czar says he will consent to no interference between himself and Turkey.

There had been three slight skirmishes between the Turks and Russians on the Danube. The Turks are reported as having been the victors in each.

It is rumored that the Turks had stormed Karakal. This is probable, but it needs confirmation.

Russia had warned all the shipping not to venture out of port unless under the protection of a Convoy.

The Pacha of Egypt, on hearing of the battle of Sinope, immediately ordered an equipment of six frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs, to replace those destroyed there.

The Wallachian Peasantry insurrection was confirmed.

The Persians in Teheran have broke out in an insurrection against the Russians, and the British Charge has resumed negotiations with Persia.

The King of Belgium has sent an autograph letter by special messenger to Napoleon—supposed to be on the prospects of war, but the contents have not yet transpired. It is surmised that this is a device of the Czar, merely to gain time for preparation.

France has called out an additional contingent force of eighty thousand men, to replace seventy thousand which are destined for Turkey.

Prussia is concocting a course of action with Denmark and Sweden in view of the coming war.

The Marquis de Turgot has been appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, on account of Mr. Soule wounding him in a duel.

Young Soule has published a long letter explaining the difficulty between himself and the Duke of Alba.

The Russians are reported to be at Khiva, and it is said the Burmese have re-captured Pegu.

The Chinese insurgents have evacuated Amoy, and the Imperialists have perpetrated a horrible massacre there.

All the Russian sailors which had been granted leave of absence, have been summoned to return.

Serious Apprehensions in England—Bread Riots already commenced.—The enormous rise in the price of food has caused serious apprehensions in England of riots among the laboring classes.

Bread riots have already commenced in different parts of Devonshire. The women and children have been parading the streets and demolishing baker's windows. The market people were attacked, and provisions kicked about the streets. The police were wholly unable to check them, and the military had been called out.

Superior Courts.—The following is the arrangement, made by the Superior Court Judges, for their Spring ridings:

1.	Edenton Circuit,	by Caldwell,	Judge.	
2.	Newbern	" "	Ellis,	"
3.	Raleigh	" "	Bailey,	"
4.	Hillsboro'	" "	Manly,	"
5.	Wilmington	" "	Saunders,	"
6.	Salisbury	" "	Settle,	"
7.	Morganton	" "	Dick,	"

Raleigh Star.

Small Pox in Duplin.—In a conversation with a gentleman from Duplin yesterday, we were pleased to learn that the reports respecting the prevalence of the Small Pox in that county, have been much exaggerated. He informed us that the total number of deaths has been about twelve; and that there has not, to his knowledge, been an ascertained new case in the last thirteen or fourteen days. One of the persons published as having died of the disease, has been dead some fifteen or twenty years. The alarm has been general, and the disease more fatal from the want of proper management and attendance.

Wilmington Herald.

ERIE, Jan. 26.

The Erie Difficulty.—It is understood that the United States Marshal has received a despatch from Attorney General Cushing instructing him to proceed to repair the railroad, and proffering him the aid of the United States troops in case of obstruction. Judge Thompson is endeavoring to allay the excitement.

Seminary and Church Burnt.—The Western Theological Seminary and the Presbyterian Church at Allegany city were destroyed by fire last night. Half the valuable library was saved. The buildings were insured for $5000; the library was partially insured. About 40 students of divinity occupied the building.

White Shad.—The first White Shad taken from the Cape Fear this season, were placed in market this morning, and sold at $3 for a pair.

Wilmington Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The Nebraska Bill—Democratic Bolting.—The New York Democratic Delegation held a meeting last night, and decided to oppose the Nebraska bill. The softs to a man, voted to oppose it, and several of the hards also. The Ohio democrats held a meeting this afternoon, and, it is said, voted unanimously to oppose it. The administration heard of the N. York meeting last night and advised the speech of Gov. Smith to-day.

The most notable published occurrence at the Jackson supper, in Washington, on the 8th of January was the very progressive toast of the member from California, denominating the Sandwich Islands "the gem on the forefinger of freedom, pointing Westward."

MARRIED,

At the Chapel of the Cross, near Livingston, Miss., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sansom, Miss LIZZIE B. ROBERSON, of Madison county, to WALTER A. HUSKE, Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C.

In Moore county, on the 10th inst., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. BENTON P. COX to Miss JANE HUNTER, daughter of the late Thomas Hunter. Also, on the 22d, by the same, Mr. MACKLIN THOMAS to Miss SARAH SLOAN, daughter of Jordan Sloan. All of Moore.

In Oxford, N. C., on Thursday evening, Jan. 12th, by Rev. Mr. Hines, T. BROWN VENABLE, Esq., to DELIA M., eldest daughter of Mr. Russell Kingsbury, all of that place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 30.

BACON—	8	a 8½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES—E. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,	9¼	a 9¾	SEED—		
Prime,	8¾	a 9¼	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	8	a 8¾	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	40	a 44
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9¼	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 2 00
Superfine,	a	7 50	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	a	7 25	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	a	7	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 10	a 1 15	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 1	10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	70	a 75	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	a 1	00	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD	$2¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We continue former quotations, but would remark that if any change it is in favor of buyers.

Flour—We report a full advance of $1 on all grades, with an upward tendency.

Wheat—none.

Corn—We report no change.

Oats—May not be considered quite so firm.

Peas—Sales easily made at quotations.

Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 56.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—yellow 4 10, virgin 3 28, hard 2 25. Spirits 63 to 65. Corn 80. Hay $1 to 1 20. Old Bacon—hog round 8½ to 9, hams 11 to 12, middling 9; new—hog round 9 to 10, hams 12 to 12½. Lard 10 to 11. Fay. Flour $7 to $8. Cotton 8½, 9¼, and 10. Salt 1 25. Timber—8 or 10 rafts sold, at $11, 10 50, 8 50, $8, and 7 50.

At New York, cotton market irregular. Low to fair qualities quoted at 9¼ to 10¼. Turpentine $4 to $4 25.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Str Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with boat Eliza McDaniel in tow, and goods for Randolph Mining Co, C C Barbee & Co, M McKinnon, R Mitchell, W McIntyre, H McDonald, J S Banks, Capt J W Wasmor, M McMillan, D McPhail, Stedman & Horne, Ray & Pearce, P P Johnson, N King, Cedar Falls Co, J & T Waddill, Capt J A J Bradford, Elias, Pritchett & Williams.

Jan'y 27—Str Gov Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) with boat Alamance in tow, and goods for Prather & Smith, C G Yates, J A Worth, H L Myrover & Co, A A McKethan, David Murphy, N Clark, M L Holmes, Ambrose & Co, Snow Camp Co, J M Worth & Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Gardner & Co, Dillon & Johnson, Island Ford Co, C S Doub, John Dixon, A P & R C Poindexter, A S Horney, D Beard, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, I Cox, C D Nixon, J Utley, J S Remington, A Graham, Hugh Gilmore, M Brown & Son, C A Hatley, Jones & Barbee, Worth & Elliott.

Jan'y 28—Str Fanny Lutterloh, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for M J Ramsey, G McNeill, J W Baker, P P Johnson, Ray & Pearce, Graham & Little, J H & J Martine, W Bow, D & W McLaurin, D McCoy, J M A Drake, R Strange, J & T Waddill, C Lutterloh, P A Teue, W H Lutterloh, E J Hale & Son, J Dodd.

BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

GEO. McNEILL.

Jan'y 30. 66tf

AN adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Fayetteville Female High School will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Trustees.

Jan'y 30. WM. McLAURIN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NED DAVIS'S TROUPE performed on Saturday evening to a large and highly gratified audience. They will perform again to-night. *'Nuff said.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24—Br. Brig Mexican fm Fortune Island; Schr. Charles Mills from New York. 25—Schrs. Marie fm New York, Ann Davis, fm Hyde County, Laura fm Newbern, Harvest fm Boston, Jasper fm Wiscasset, Mc. Amanda Powers fm Boston, Volant, Albion and Pearl fm New River. 26—Brig Horace Greely fm Boston. Schrs. S. R. Potter, J. Darling, Mist. Mary Powell, Alba and P. W. Brown fm New York. 26—Brig Maria T. Wilder from Norfolk, Schrs. Aleyona fm Charleston, John Perkins from Providence, R. I., and T. A. Ward from New York. 27—Brig Horace Greely fm Boston. Schr. Byzantium from Nantucket.

"OLD BLADEN."

THE Whigs of Bladen are requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday Evening of February Court week, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 21st of February. A full attendance is desired.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. F. BASON begs leave to say that he expects to be in Fayetteville in February, when he hopes to see and hear from his friends and others.

Jan'y 26, 1853. 66tf

FAYETTEVILLE HILL.

Fun, without Vulgarity!

NED DAVIS'S OLIO MINSTRELS

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that they will give their Chaste and Unique

CONCERT,

On Monday Evening, January 30th,

When they will introduce a Choice Selection of

Popular Old and New Ethiopian Melodies, Operatic Choruses, Overtures, Duetts, and Ballads.

For particulars, see bill of the day.

Doors open at 6½, performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

TWINE.

WHITE SHAD SEINE TWINE.
Set and Float Net Twine.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 30, 1854. 66-3t

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

ALSO,

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of SOUTHERN MERCHANTS to our extensive stock of

Stoves, Cauldrons, Forges, &c. &c.

Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the market. We have a large Stove for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons. Our Stoves are made HEAVY, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves, for wood, viz: Buck, Modern Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor: Providence Air-Tight, Union Air-Tight, Ida Air-Tight, Nine Plate, &c. &c.

Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. corner of 2d and Race Sts., Philadelphia.
Jan'y 10, 1854 66-10t

NEW BOOKS.

THE Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi, by Baldwin; Western Characters, by McConnel; Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland; The Flower of the Family, a book for Girls; Karl Krinker, by the author of The Wide, Wide World; A Week's Delight, or Games and Stories; The Priest and the Huguenot, or Persecution in the Age of Louis XV, by L. Bungener; The Preacher and the King, by the same author; Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends; Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels; Swords's Pocket Almanac for 1854, &c.

Also, further supplies of Fern Leaves; Mr. Rutherford's Children; Headley's Second War with England; Napoleon and his Marshals; Foster's Book-Keeping; Pictorial Histories of the United States, England, &c.; Scotia's Bards; Emerson's, Davies', and Pike's Arithmetics; Draper's Chemistry; Webster's Speller and Definer; Elementary Spelling Books, &c. Just received.

Jan'y 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LUCAS & FRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. Fry is fully authorised to settle all business of the late firm. Persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle by the first of March, as it is very desirable that said firm should be closed as soon as possible. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us.

LUCAS & FRY.

Montgomery county, N. C., Jan. 16, 1854. 65*6t

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of LUCAS & HAYWOOD.

We humbly solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods as low as can be afforded in this country.

H. G. LUCAS.
WM. R. HAYWOOD

Pekin, Jan'y 16, 1854. 65-6t

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned not to trade for a Note of $120, given by me in April last to one Louis Lutterloh, of Randolph county, who practised a gross fraud in obtaining the same, as I am determined not to pay it.

ELIZABETH NICHOLS.

Richmond county, Jan'y 11, 1854. 66-3tpd

Rockingham Hotel.

THE subscriber has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at his OLD Stand in Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., where he will be pleased to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN C. KNIGHT.

Jan'y 18, 1854. 66-4t

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Alex'r Carter of Bladen county, if desirous of availing themselves of a Trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.

H. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, Jan'y 27, 1854. 66-2t

Gazetteer of the United States.

A NEW and complete Gazetteer of the United States, giving a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry and resources of the American Confederacy; the results of the Census of 1850, &c.; by Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas, M. D. The whole in one volume, with a large colored Map of the United States, Canada, and the Island of Cuba. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 28.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened a Shop on Mumford street, in the upper part of Messrs. Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive all orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting; Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market price.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call; I am bound to please.

HORACE W. BLACK.

Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE, }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid: and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $110,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

Sash, Blind, and Door Factory.

THE subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for Sashes, Blinds or Doors, at the shortest notice. The work will be well executed, with the best of materials. He will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of all the sizes most commonly used; will be thankful to those disposed to encourage home manufactures. Call and examine my work before sending your orders North.

S. P. IVEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 12, 1854. (wc) 62-6t

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress-making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

R. W. HENRY.

Jan'y 16, 1854. 62tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the growth of 1853.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1854. 62-6w

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3¼ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation at Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24. 57-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES,

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

October 8, 1853. 82tf

N. C. BACON.

20.000 LBS. assorted. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 5, 1853. 50-2m

60 boxes whole, half and quarter Boxes RAISINS, just received by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 5, 1853. 50tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

SHOOKS WANTED.

THE Subscribers want to purchase any quantity of the above named article; those having the same for sale will do well to call on us at the Store No. 7, Green Street, North of the Market, after the first of January.

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, Jr.
J. F. MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

AT HOME AGAIN!

W. DRAUGHON

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has moved his Stock of Goods into his NEW STORE, at the OLD STAND.

His recent purchases in New York and Philadelphia makes his Stock COMPLETE. He has on hand, for sale at low prices, a full stock of

Groceries and Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Crockery and Glass-ware.
Window Glass. Clocks.
Pure French Brandy. Holland Gin.
St. Croix and Old Jamaica Rum.
Port, Madeira, Brown and Golden Sherry, Malaga, Sicily, and Scuppernong Wines.
Old Rye Whiskey.

With his usual large stock of Domestic Liquors.

—ALSO—

20 dozen Wolfe's Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps.
100,000 Cigars, (very cheap.)
25 baskets Champaign.
Hock Wine, (six varieties.)
Sardines; Sperm and Adamantine Candles.

W. DRAUGHON, Market Square.

Nov. 9, 1853. 43-3m

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and opened, at their Old Stand, a very large and handsome Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every style and quality Ladies' Dress Goods. Also, all styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear; Fine Moleskin and other styles fashionable Dress Hats; Satin and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes, etc.

☞ We call particular attention to a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Of the very best material and workmanship.

In our stock may be found all Goods suited to the season, at the very lowest market prices. All in want of Goods in our line will please give us a call.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 30tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Stock for Sale.

THE Stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Wednesday the 15th of Feb'y 1854, at the Court House in Pittsborough—said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the original Capital Stock of said Company under the original Charter:

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Nicholas Marks	1
A. B. Rothwell	1	Thos. B. Long	2
W. O. Jeffreys	1	E. J. Hackney	2
John A. Cox	1	O. D. Petty	1
P. Geard	1	James Pullin	10
Andrew Vestal	1	G. W. Hight	1
C. C. Tully	1	James Brown	1
O. Andrews	1	John W. Lane	1
James Hutton	2	George Wilcox	7
A. N. Beth	1	John W. Hooker	5
William Watson	5	G. M. Brazier	5
William Smith	1	M. C. Gardner	5
James McGary	1	John A. McDonald	2
E. B. Drake	1	J. M. Walker	1
W. F. Collins	5	W. H. Hughes	1
E. Fooshee	1	Charles Bright	5
O. W. Lindley	1		

By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

Pittsborough, Dec. 14, 1853. 55ts

The American Seed Garden,

WETHERSFIELD, Conn.

JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFER for sale, through the subscribers, their Agents for North Carolina, a full, complete and fresh assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, *warranted* of the growth of 1853, and put up expressly for this market. The reputation of the seeds grown at Wethersfield has extended far and near, and stands at present unrivalled in quality and adaptedness to southern soils and climates. The proprietors are old and experienced gardeners, and continue as they have for a long series of years done, to pay their undivided and individual care to the cultivation, gathering, cleaning and packing of the seeds they offer for sale.

The assortment consists in part of the following:—

Artichoke, Asparagus.
Beans—Dwarf and Pole, every variety.
Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, " "
Cauliflower—Early London and Large late Asiatic.
Colewart or Collards, Corn Salad, Cress.
Cucumber, Egg Plant, every variety.
Carrot and Celery, every variety.
Indian Corn—Early Sweet, Large Sweet or Sugar, Early White Flint, Early Tuscarora.
Kale—Green, Curled, Scotch.
Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Onion, every variety.
Okra—Green and White.
Parsley—Plain or Common, Double or Curled.
Parsnip.
Peas, every variety.
Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach, every variety.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash, Tomatoe, Turnips, every variety.
Sweet Herbs—Sage, Savory, Thyme, Lavender, Lemon Balm, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to Beverly Rose, Esq., our Wholesale Agent in Fayetteville, and S. M. West, Esq., Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

WEBB & BRO.

Dec. 5, 1853. 50-tf

Fresh Garden Seed.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS just received his supply of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN SEED—growth of 1853.

ASPARAGUS
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
White Sugar.
Early Flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
CORN—Sugar or Sweet.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Early flat Battersea.
Large French Ox-heart.
Large York.
Large English Drumhead.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Long Orange.
Early Horn.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian.
Early Cluster.
London Long Green.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
LETTUCE—Royal Cabbage.
Large Green Ice Head.
Ice Coss.
MELON—Pine-apple.
Nutmeg
Water.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
Sweet Mountain.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—Early Spring.
Purple-top Ruta Baga.
Large English Norfolk.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 28, 1853. 57-2m

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, MUST be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

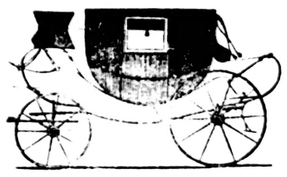
Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1852. 70tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

The Mill that took the Premium!

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Robeson and the adjoining counties, that he has purchased the entire interest of Mess. Gregory & Rogers in the Steam Saw and Grist Mill at this place; and is now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber that may be sent in. Having a superior quality of Timber to saw, he is confident his Lumber cannot be surpassed.

Terms for Flooring and Weather-boarding, $12
Inch Boards, Ceiling and Scantling, 10
Roughage half price, say 5

The cash will invariably be required on delivery of the Lumber, as the undersigned intends keeping no books for that purpose. The above terms will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, Dec. 3, 1853. 50tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

J. G. SMITH respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that he has moved his Barbering establishment to the Hotel Building. His room may be now found opposite the new Fayetteville Bank, where he is prepared to Shave and Trim on accommodating terms. He very respectfully returns thanks to his old customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and hopes that his custom will be GREATLY INCREASED, as he has been to a considerable expense in fitting up his Shop for the comfort of his customers. He would invite the attention of the citizens to his READING ROOM, in rear of his Shaving Establishment, where they will find all the leading Political papers of the day.

All kinds of Perfumeries and Hair Oils, Shaving Soap, Hair and Shaving Brushes, and a variety of other articles in his line, for sale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1853. 38-6m

FALL, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are

1,500 pieces new style Calico; 750 M. DeLane; 175 French and English Merinos; 250 Alpaca; Plaid Brocade and other Silks; Merino and Crape Plaid and plain Shawls, assorted; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Silk and Cotton H'dk'fs; Bobinet, Lace and Edgings; Boots and Shoes; Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10. With many other goods; all of which have been purchased for CASH, by the Package, and will be offered wholesale or retail as low as possible. Those wishing to purchase goods will please call and examine.

Sept. 16, 1853. 29tf

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of R. W. HENRY.

J. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

NOTICE—$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 3d November inst., two negroes, CHARLES and TONEY, with FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS stolen from their master. Charles is about 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion very black, big white eyes; he is about 35 years of age, one of his arms has been burnt with a scar which will show very plain. Toney is about 5 feet 6 inches high, very dark complexion, small hog eyes, large nose, very bent in the arm joints. Toney is about 32 years old, and was bought in Moore county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their lodgment in any jail so that I get them.

JOHN McDOUGALD.

Selkirk, S. C., Nov. 4. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

SECOND

Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing;—with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the Package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 2, 1853. 32tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Office at the Store of Messrs Grady & Monk, North Water Street.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—COURT OF EQUITY.

John Hussey (Adm'r of William Harris, dec'd,) *vs.* Lucinda Harris, Nelson Harris, Parsons Harris, DeWitt C. Harris, Thomas J. Forney and wife Sarah C., Benj'n W. Simmons (Guardian of Joseph B. Harris,) and Thomas Steed and wife.

Bill in Equity to settle Estate. To Spring Term, 1854.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Steed and wife Sally, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th.

62*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

TO THE PUBLIC.

RADWAY & Co., the Inventors, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the justly celebrated R. R. R. Remedies, were the first to discover a Remedy possessing the Marvelous and Miraculous Power of stopping the most Excruciating Pains in an instant, allaying the worst Cramps and Spasms, either internal or external, in a few minutes, and soothing the most severe Paroxysms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Tic Dolorenx, as soon as applied. The R. R. R. Remedies consist of three Remedies, each possessing quick and wonderful powers over certain complaints and diseases, and will instantly—

RELIEVE	*The Human System from Pain;*
REGULATE	*Each Organ to a Healthy Action;*
RESOLVE	*Away all Diseased Deposits;*
RENOVATE	*The Body from all Corrupt Humors;*
REBUILD	*The Weak and Broken Down Constitutions;*
RESTORE	*To Health, Strength and Vigor all unsound and worn out parts.*

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally or taken into the system, it will stop the most excruciating pain and quickly remove its cause

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms. It will always cure.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing pains in fifteen minutes. It will likewise prevent renewed attacks.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Aches of all kinds. Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

Agents:—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stabling, Sheds, &c., and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the County Court.

Samuel T. Hawley & Son *vs.* William H. Hardin.

Original Attachment levied on Real Estate.

IT appearing that the said Wm. H. Hardin is not a habitant of another government, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, he is hereby notified to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March 1854, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on be condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, Office in Fayetteville, this 13th day of December A. D. 1853. JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

64*6t]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John Morison *ex.* Dan'l McKenzie, Ex'r, and Sarah McKenzie, Ex'x, of Murdoch McKenzie; William C. Ray by and wife Jane.

Bill filed for an Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Welburn Crosby and wife Jane, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants, William Crosby and wife Jane, appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1853, and of the American Independence the 78th.

64*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1853.

Nelson Harris, Parsons Harris, J. M. Worth, D. C. Harris, John Hussey and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed and wife Sarah L., Thomas J. Forney and wife Patsy, and Jos. C., Joseph P. Harris, an infant of tender years, by his guardian B. W. Simmons, ——— Fox and wife Nancy Fox, ex Wm. R. McAlpin and wife Malvina, Agrippa Steed and wife Clementine, James D. Wilkins and wife Evelina, Malvina Horton, Obadiah Inmas, and Emeline Dumas.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Wm. R. McAlpin and wife Malvina, Agrippa Steed and wife Clementine, James D. Wilkins and wife Evelina, Malvina Horton, Obadiah Inmas, and Emeline Dumas, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in some newspaper for six successive weeks, that the above-named non-resident Defendants appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and taken as confessed.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56* JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Aaron H. Sanders, *ex.* P. C. Sanders, James McCaskill, Seth Andrews, Ebenezer F. Morgan, and Jno. Morgan.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ebenezer F. Morgan, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Morgan to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56* JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1853.

John Russell, Hillory Russell, Davis Russell and wife Tempe, Clary Crawford and wife Patsy, and John Wasinger and wife Polly, *against* Curtis Russell, John D. Wasinger, Curtis Wasinger, Wm. J. Howell and wife Let